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THE

Carolina Farmer

IN THIS ISSUE



So You Want A Telephone

It's State Fair Time

**The New Farm Housing
Program**

**Farm Housing
In North Carolina**

**HOGS—
Profitable Users of Feed**



OCTOBER, 1949



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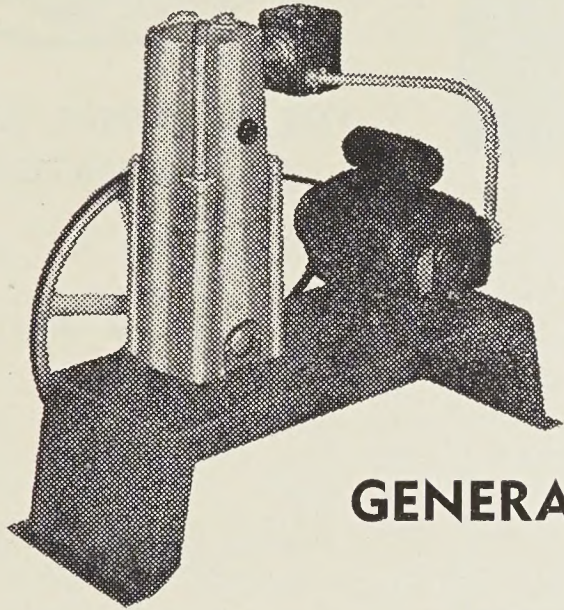
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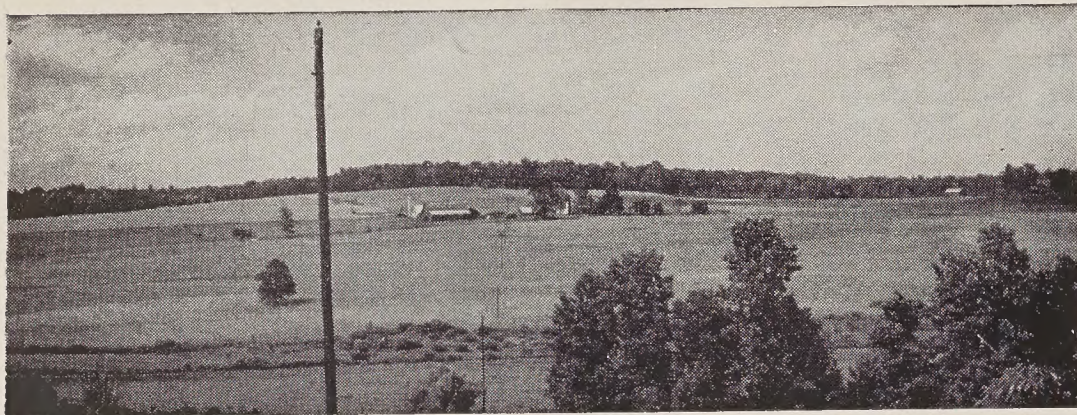
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The Carolina Farmer

Dedicated To Better Rural Living



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OUR FRONT COVER

Particularly beautiful as a lighted night spectacle is the great waterfall on the grounds of the State Fair near Raleigh. This towering landmark is as a place for lost children, or adults for that matter, to find relatives or friends again. The fair this year runs from October 18 through October 22.

VOLUME IV

OCTOBER, 1949

NUMBER 10

Published Monthly by
THE CAROLINA FARMER PUBLISHING COMPANY, INC.
P. O. Box 2854 - - Raleigh, N. C.

Established 1946

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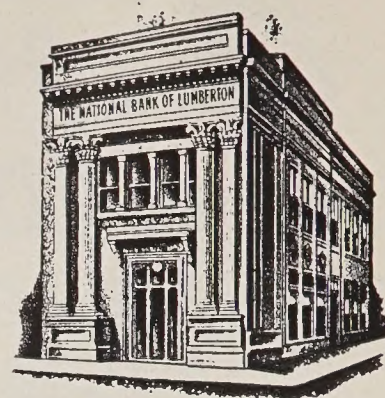
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THE CAROLINA FARMER is published monthly by The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc. Entered as Second-Class Matter at the Post Office at Raleigh, North Carolina, under the Act of March 3, 1879. Editorial, Executive, and Advertising Offices, 412 Masonic Temple Building, Raleigh, North Carolina. Subscription price \$1.00 per year. Title registered.

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FOR TAR HEELS

A Report from Your State Capital

By GWYN B. PRICE
Chairman of the North Carolina
Rural Electrification Authority

I WISH every citizen of our state could read the Congressional Records telling of the recent hearings and debates in Washington on the Poage rural telephone bill.

Since the Poage bill calls for loans through the Rural Electrification Administration to build and provide rural telephones, rural electrification has been very much in the limelight. There has been lavish praise for the accomplishments of rural electric cooperatives, and this should prove encouraging and heart-warming to all of us.

I believe one of the most significant statements made in all the rural telephone discussions in Washington came from North Carolina's U. S. Congressman Harold D. Cooley, Chairman of the House Committee on Agriculture. In urging passage of the rural telephone bill, he said:

"Even though a farm has electric light and power, and even though it has a good road leading to its door, if it has no telephone it is still isolated from the rest of the world."

Here in North Carolina we are particularly fortunate in having made at least basic provisions for our main rural needs. Thanks to the fact we have our first farmer Governor in 50 years, the grand highway and school appropriations have been voted.

And as for the remaining outstanding need, rural telephones, North Carolina was alert enough to become the first state to provide for a rural telephone program—four years before action along this line began to crystalize in Washington.

The 1945 session of the North Carolina General Assembly passed an act to empower the Rural Electrification Authority to assist rural communities in securing telephone service from telephone companies serving the area and authorizing the creation of telephone membership corporations for communities unable to secure such service.

The act provides that any number of persons living in a rural community, who have no telephone service or inadequate service of the kind, may make application to the State Authority for aid in securing it. It then becomes the duty of us connected with the State Authority to investigate the situation and to make reasonable efforts to get the nearest telephone company to

provide the needed telephone service.

When our investigations reveal a need of telephone service in the community or communities in question, and when the local telephone company declines to provide service to these applicants, a telephone membership corporation may be formed. This is done in the same manner that electric memberships are organized under Article 2 of Chapter 117 of the state's General Statutes. The act also provides that the State Authority shall act as agent for any such telephone membership corporation to secure loans or grants from any agency of the United States Government.

Just last month, in September, the board of directors of the State Rural Electrification Authority authorized the forming of the Oak Ridge, Stokesdale, Summerfield Telephone Membership Corporation in Guilford County. When in full operation, this new cooperative is expected to serve parts of Stokes, Rockingham and Forsyth counties as well. Previously another telephone membership corporation was established in Randolph County at Trinity, the original site of Trinity College, now Duke University in Durham.

In 1945 North Carolina had 14,539 farms with telephones. Since that time, from the best estimates, we believe there now are better than 40,000 farms of the state's 288,000 farms with telephone service. The State Authority has received recently about 1,500 requests for rural telephone service. It is our opinion that there is an immediate demand for an additional 100,000 rural telephones in North Carolina.

A thing or two about the Poage tele-



Gwyn B. Price

phone bill should be kept in mind. In the first place, it provides that existing telephone companies are to be given 6 months to render service in a given rural area before any other agency may qualify for such a loan. It also provides that any telephone company may secure loans for rural telephone service under the same low interest terms. At this point I would like to express my appreciation for the fine spirit of cooperation our office has experienced in its contacts with the telephone companies in North Carolina.

Practically everyone agrees that one of the finest things about the Rural Electrification Administration program is that loans made are repaid to the government, with interest. Since the Poage bill provides for the same arrangement, there is no room for criticism on the grounds of "hand-outs" from the government. And the bill provides that REA will remain merely a lending and consulting agency in making loans for rural telephone service. So there is no danger the government will "go into the telephone business."

The rural telephone program is a huge, complex undertaking. It will take time to iron out the many problems involved.

So be patient—but don't lose hope. Rural telephones are on the way.

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ROSE'S 5-10-25¢ STORES

A LOT of rural people, in North Carolina and throughout the country, have been clamoring for telephone service. Here's a review of some of the highlights of the Poage Telephone measure hearings in Washington earlier in the year.

"Seven people died in a fire near this town. There was an explosion and the living room where the family sat was enveloped in flames when gasoline from a tractor was poured into a coal stove to make it burn. A farmer named Bob Durham, 31, his wife, also 31, their four children, and Lee Durham, 63, lost their lives.

"The two men and the youngest child ran with their clothes afire to the home of relatives 150 yards away. But there was no telephone and it was an hour before neighbors could be secured to send a jeep into town to get an ambulance in which to take the survivors to the hospital. Had there been telephone service, the lives of these three people might have been saved."

This report from the manager of an electric co-op in Kentucky was read at the hearings before a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture in the U. S. House of Representatives in February of this year. Chairman of this subcommittee was W. R. Poage, of Texas, who had introduced a bill, H.R. 113, relating to means of assisting rural communities to secure good telephone service. And among the men from many parts of the country who testified at the hearings were Gwyn B. Price, Chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority; and Harry B. Caldwell, Master of the North Carolina State Grange. The two Tar Heels were official representatives of Governor W. Kerr Scott.

By this time the Poage telephone bill has been passed by the House of Congress and as this is being written, is in the Senate's Agriculture and Forestry Committee. A decision by this committee should have been reached before this is printed.

Poage Explains His Bill

Summarizing his bill at the hearings, Congressman Poage said:

"The legislation I have proposed simply extends to the REA the power and obligation to make loans for the improvement and extension and renovation of rural telephone service on substantially the same terms that are now provided for loans for electric service. It sets out the obligation of the REA to provide financing where it is needed not only to newly organized cooperatives but to existing mutuals, privately owned systems, independent systems, or any operator who is now providing rural service and who wants money to establish or improve the service in rural areas. Any such operators will be eligible under this bill on the same terms and conditions to borrow money from the REA for their financing.

"Of course, that means they would get

SO YOU WANT

the money on a 35-year term and at 2 per cent interest rates. A requirement for an undertaking of area coverage is provided, a thing I think is extremely important. We should not simply finance someone to go down the highway and serve only the most profitable customers and leave out the rest. The bill provides that the REA may require some showing that the operator will make every reasonable effort to serve all of the people of a given area. That is the main purpose of the bill.

"I might point out that there has long been a need for something of this kind. Nearly all of us have recognized for years the fact that the one utility that was becoming less and less available to rural people was telephone service. During the period when rural telephones were being

nor does it require that the agency that attempts to give rural service should own a switchboard and should own all of the lines. It contemplates that we will take advantage of the increased scientific knowledge of mankind and that we will apply it to the benefit of the rural people, through the coordination of all possible methods. . . . It is not my purpose to confine these loans to existing cooperatives. This bill specifically authorizes the lending of money to anybody who provides rural telephone service."

Chairman Price Gives N. C. Picture

In testifying at the Poage Bill hearings, Mr. Price said: "Mr. Chairman, I am Gwyn Price, chairman of the North Carolina Rural Electrification Authority. The authority was given the responsibility of administering the rural telephone act by the 1945 session of the State general assembly. . . . I am a dairy farmer in Ashe County, N. C. We do not have a telephone on our farm or within 10 or 12 miles of our farm or community. Even the little villages and towns in that section of the state do not have adequate telephone service. This makes it impossible for me to keep in touch with the business on the farm.

"... Governor Scott is North Carolina's first farm governor in more than 50 years, and I am appearing with Mr. Caldwell today as the Governor's official representative. In his campaign for election in 1948 he emphasized a rural telephone development as among the major items of achievement for rural people. We believe good roads, rural electrification, and rural telephones to be essential for a proper rural development; each will add greatly to the wealth of the farm and lend aid toward a better balanced economy.

"The interest in our telephone act is shown by the large number of delegations, telephone calls, and petitions to my office (in Raleigh) requesting assistance in receiving telephone service. I have on my desk now signed petitions from 1,422 people representing 12 communities in eight counties of our State asking for rural telephones. In addition, many smaller groups and individuals have on file letters begging for telephone service.

"There has been only one telephone membership cooperative chartered under our act. It was organized by a small group of progressive farmers in Randolph County who were able to finance it themselves. The farm census of 1945 listed North Carolina as having 23,639 farms with telephones. Since V-J Day we estimate another 8,750 telephones have been added.

TELEPHONE FACTS

In 1945 only 5 out of 100 North Carolina farms had telephones.

The originator of the rural telephone program idea was Gordon Persons, former Alabama REA Chairman, now President of the Alabama Public Service Commission.

With about 6 per cent of the world's population, the United States has more phones than the rest of the world combined—that is, 37,000,000 of a total 60,000,000, or about 3/5ths of the phones on earth. There is now in the U. S. a phone for every 4 persons.

And yet, the number of rural phones dropped from 2,498,493 in 1920 to 1,526,959 in 1940.

The United States now has about 11,000 independent telephone exchanges operated by about 6,000 independent companies.

Included among the larger 16 cities in North Carolina with independent telephone systems are Durham, High Point and Rocky Mount.

reduced by more than a third, rural electric service was being doubled and tripled. All of the other modern conveniences were becoming more and more available to rural families and most of them at lower and lower rates, whereas rural telephones were becoming less and less available and, if available at all, at higher and higher rates, often with poorer and poorer service.

"... This bill as written leaves a wide latitude of methods of providing rural service. It does not require that the service be provided either by an existing REA cooperative or by some new organization,

A TELEPHONE

This gives a total of 32,389 farms with telephone service. It is estimated that we have altogether 40,000 rural telephones in the State, and there are 288,000 farms in North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, in that respect (number of farms), we stand second to the great State of Texas.

"Our findings in rural electrification show that there are more than 500,000 farm and nonfarm units to be electrified if the job is to be completed. From our contacts with rural leaders over the State, it is believed that approximately 100,000 farm and nonfarm telephones are desired most immediately. Our position on rural telephones in North Carolina compares very favorably with our position in rural electrification 13 years ago, about which time funds were made available for the development of rural electrification. I might say, Mr. Chairman, for additional information, that we have come from, about that time, less than 2,000 farms out of this great number in North Carolina with electric service, to approximately 190,000 today with this type of help.

"In addition to the Bell system there are 71 independent telephone companies and 17 mutually owned and independent telephone companies in North Carolina, which add up to a total of 89. Our experience in rural electrification in North Carolina has shown that without Federal funds we could not have done a complete job in rural electrification. We do not believe that a similar job will be done or can be done without the availability of such funds. Mr. Chairman, we sincerely hope

that this committee will recommend to the Congress for its approval of H.R. 113."

Grange Master Urges Bill Passage

Testifying at the hearings as Master of the North Carolina Grange and as official representative of Governor Scott, Harry B. Caldwell, of Greensboro, said:

"The farmers of our State have been demanding telephone service for many years," the Grange master testified. "Members of the North Carolina State Grange have adopted resolutions, contacted telephone companies, appeared before the State utility commission, surveyed local needs, and signed petitions in an attempt to get service. We have copies of requests for service that have been filed with telephone companies by rural communities from all sections of the State. Most of these communities have been seeking service for many years.

"We requested the legislature of our State to help us out, and they adopted a rural telephone act in 1945 which gave the State REA director the responsibility of aiding rural communities in securing adequate telephone service. It enables the State authority to seek telephone service from existing companies, associations, or public agencies. It also sets up the framework within which rural telephone membership corporations, similar to REA corporations, can be formed by local citizens. This act provides for the use of public funds from the Federal Government, if and when they are made available. Governor Scott, then State commissioner of

agriculture, and I as master of the State Grange, made the request for the adoption of this legislation.

"... The development of a rural telephone system is urgently needed. It will bring the farmer and his markets closer together and reduce the cost of doing business; and it will aid in the health and school programs. The principal of a large high school told me this week that there is no way for the school bus drivers in his school to contact the school in time of trouble. He said, 'We just start out in search of any bus that fails to come in, without knowing where it is or the trouble involved.'



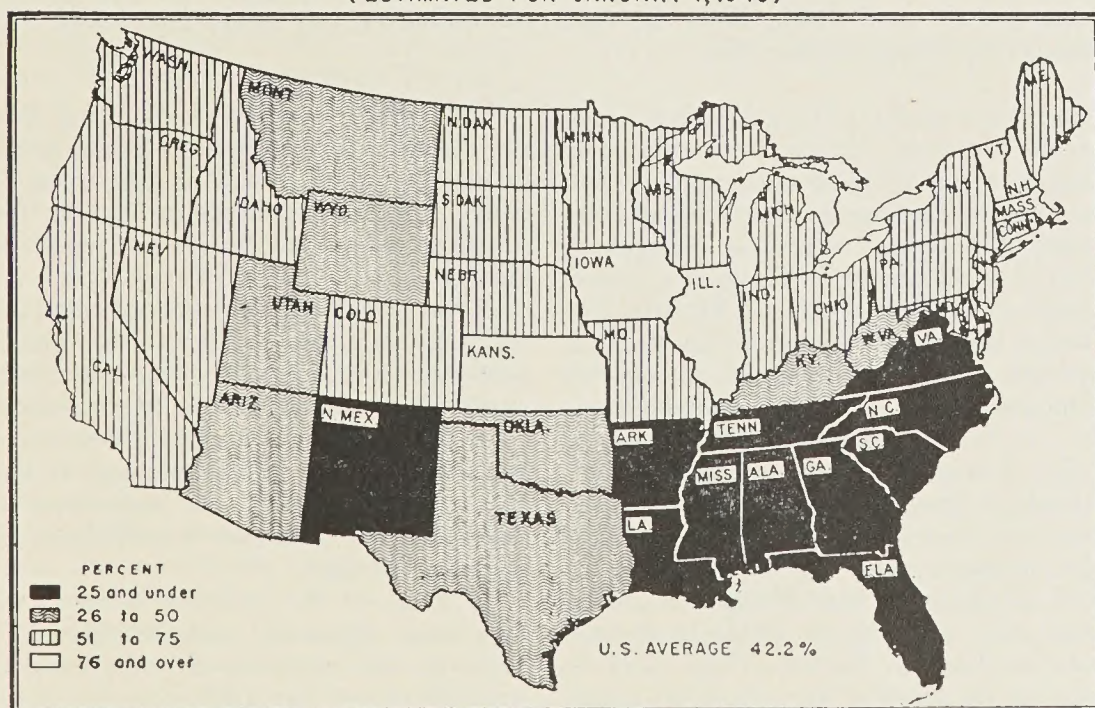
More and more rural homes are served these days with radios and other electrical conveniences, but they are still isolated if they have no phones, those who advocate better rural communications say.

"Doctors and public health workers say that lives would be saved in many instances if immediate contacts could be made with the doctor or hospital. Doctors hesitate to go out into the country to visit the sick because contacts with their offices cannot be maintained. Thousands of farmers have had machines break down and had to drive from one town to another for repairs simply because there was no other way to make the contacts and locate the parts.

"We are satisfied that the development of a good telephone system will help merchants and consumers by giving them a contact with the farmers who supply their needs. It will help the rural industry program and enable industrial workers to maintain their homes in the country.

"Some of the telephone companies are developing rural programs. Steps must be taken to see that the needs of an entire area are included, or thousands of rural families will be denied the opportunity of ever getting telephone service. The REA program has shown that service of this kind for rural areas can be provided on a self-liquidating basis. We believe the same results can be secured in extending telephone service. We sincerely hope that this Congress will approve H.R. 113 and set up a Rural Telephone Authority with sufficient funds to study the need, develop a program and assist rural communities in getting service."

PERCENTAGE OF FARMS WITH TELEPHONES, UNITED STATES
(ESTIMATED FOR JANUARY 1, 1949)



RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

MAPPING SERVICE SECTION

IT'S STATE FAIR TIME

REA cooperatives in the state will have a grand display at the fair this year, and all indications point to the best all-round event in the great exposition's history.

North Carolina's State Fair, to be staged at the fairgrounds near Raleigh October 18 through 22, will have the largest premium list ever offered, with all indications pointing to a record-breaking list of entries in all events, it has been reported by Dr. J. S. Norton, manager of the annual exposition.

The REA cooperatives in the state will be represented in an impressive display to be located in the Industrial Building. An outstanding feature of the display will be a large map of North Carolina, with lights indicating the location of various REA co-ops in the state.

Prizes totalling more than \$35,000 are listed in the 1949 State Fair premium books that have been distributed. This is the largest premium list ever offered by the State Fair and is \$10,000 greater than the sum of actual awards made last year.

Thousands of North Carolina school children will be special guests of the State Fair on two days set aside for them during fair week. Tuesday, the opening day, will be Wake County School Day and Friday will be Young North Carolinians' Day, when school children from all over the state will have an opportunity to see the fair free. Special days for school children are an old feature at the State Fair. Rain or shine, thousands of eager-eyed kids will swarm through the spacious grounds, marveling at the exhibits and turning the midways into rollicking pleasure lane.

The James E. Strates Shows will return for their second year on the midway and spectacular new performances have been booked for the grandstand show and revue through George A. Hamid, who is rated as the world's greatest outdoor showman. Jack Kochman's Cavalcade of Thrills, which always draws capacity crowds, has been engaged for a death-defying exhibition of dare-devil driving Wednesday afternoon of fair week. Harness races will be held Tuesday, Thursday and Friday afternoons and auto races Saturday afternoon.

Exhibit halls and outdoor exhibit areas will be crammed with the finest in North Carolina agriculture, the latest in modern machinery, and the best examples of handicraft, homemaking and other aspects of North Carolina life. The number of commercial exhibits will be larger than ever.

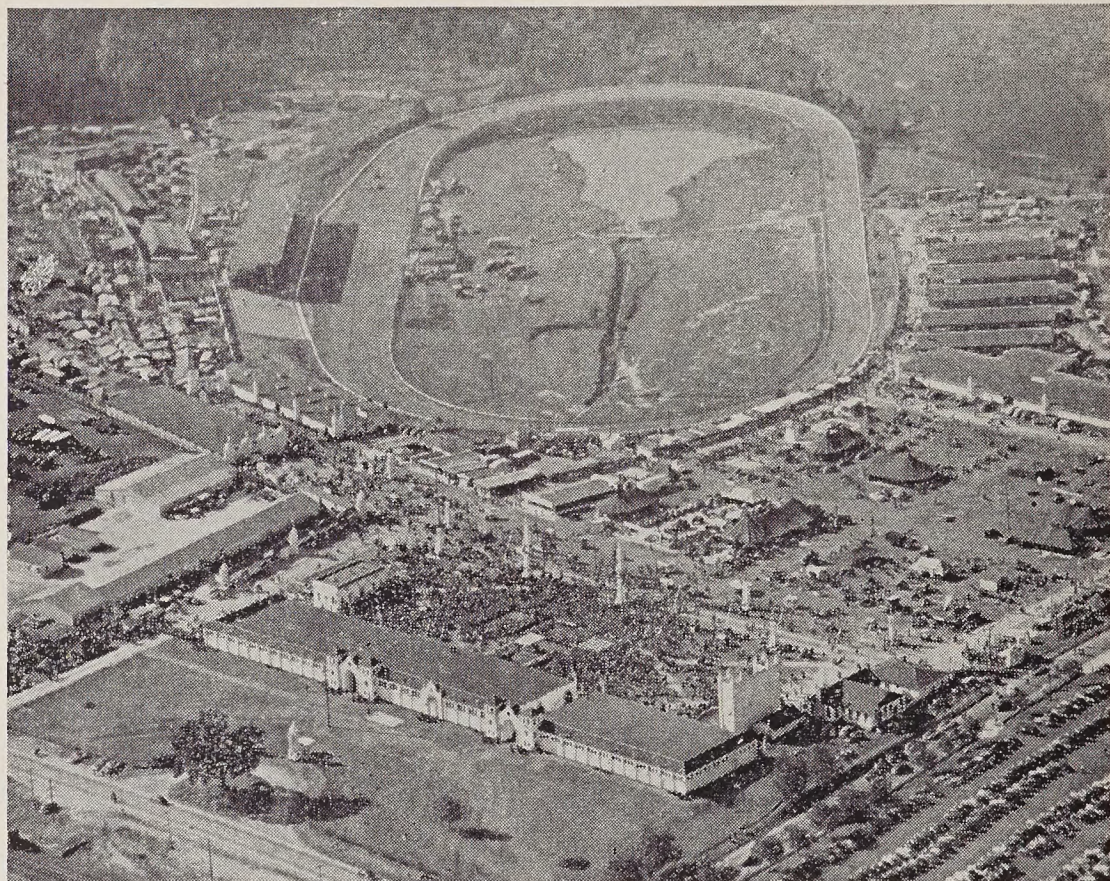
Last year the State Fair drew an estimated half-million visitors. A huge throng heard President Truman speak on the opening day. (Two other presidents had previously appeared at the North Carolina

exposition—Theodore Roosevelt in 1905 and Franklin D. Roosevelt during the time he was Governor of New York.) Although the 1948 fair was considered by far the best in the history of the event, Dr. Dorton and his associates are confident the one this year will be better still.

One of America's leading figures in the field of fairs, Dr. J. S. Dorton first won recognition in making the Cleveland County Fair one of the outstanding county

men, concession men and the rest, who work at all three fairs, the responsibility of doing their job right. Dr. Dorton is on hand from early morning till closing time when his fairs are in progress and to accomplish what he does he has to be, as someone has described him, "a ball of fire."

In a message contained in 1949 State Fair literature, Governor W. Kerr Scott said:



Some idea of the size of the extensive North Carolina State Fair grounds can be gained from this air view which shows the exhibition buildings, race track, grandstand and throngs attending a former fair.

fairs in the country. When W. Kerr Scott, present Governor, became Commissioner of Agriculture in 1937, one of his first acts was to have the State Fair, which had been leased for several years to George A. Hamid and Norman Y. Chambliss, placed again under state operation. He had Dr. Dorton brought over from Shelby to manage the State Fair and under the skillful direction of the Cleveland County man, the fair has experienced rapid expansion.

Dr. Dorton continues to manage the Cleveland County Fair, which still maintains its high national ranking, and he also manages the huge Southern States Fair in Charlotte. Few North Carolinians have such a world of details to wrestle with as does Dr. Dorton. Those close to him say the secret of his success lies in his ability to delegate to his sign men, gate-

"It is altogether proper and fitting that the people of North Carolina should pause in their labors each year to take stock of their progress and seek inspiration for future achievement. That is why we have the State Fair.

"This great exposition brings together the people and the products of the entire state—the East, the West and the Piedmont. Here one can review our advancement in agriculture, industry, commerce and the domestic arts. Here, too, is the opportunity to renew old acquaintances and make new ones, and to profit from an exchange of ideas.

"If some of the facilities of the State Fair seem outmoded and insufficient, I hope you will remember that the General Assembly has at last wisely provided for a building and improvement program that,

when completed, will give North Carolina one of the finest State Fair establishments in the entire country. Nearly two million dollars has been appropriated for the construction of a coliseum or exhibition arena, new exhibit halls, livestock barns and other improvements. These, I trust, will be ready for the 1950 State Fair.

"I am sure, however, that even though we cannot enjoy the advantages of a new fair plant this year, the 1949 State Fair will be a memorable occasion, reflecting the "Go Forward" spirit that our people have so clearly manifested during the past year."

A message from Commissioner of Agriculture L. Y. Ballentine expresses assurance that the great building program authorized by the General Assembly will be pushed to completion as soon as feasible.

"With no wish to detract from the credit due to the able management of Dr. J. S. Dorton and his staff of loyal co-workers," the Commissioner's message runs, "I fully realize that this institution belongs to the people and it is they who are responsible for its wonderful success. All of the efforts of the State Fair's administrators would accomplish little without the cooperation and enthusiastic interest of exhibitors, patrons and many cooperating agencies and organizations."

Let's meet at the State Fair this year and find out what our neighbors are doing, individually and through group action, to promote agriculture, industry, and our general welfare and economy. Many of the state's bounteous resources will be spread before our eyes, and here will gather people from every section of the commonwealth with whom we can exchange ideas and plans."

The fact that the last quadrennial report of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture listed 2,138,000 acres of corn in the state, against 793,000 acres of tobacco and 647,000 acres of cotton, helps to explain the particular interest in one of the scores of agricultural awards at this year's State Fair—the 200 Bushel Corn Contest, in which \$2,000 in cash prizes are offered.

One thousand dollars of this amount is offered by the Southern States Fair, held in Charlotte, and another thousand from the North Carolina State Fair. The contest provides that if more than one person produces 200 or more bushels per acre, the one producing the highest yield will receive the full \$1,000. The winner must agree to cooperate with the N. C. Extension Service in putting on an exhibit at the fair in 1950 on how the corn was produced. South Carolina farmers exhibiting at the Southern States Fair are eligible along with North Carolina farmers.

The 1949 General Assembly took steps to bar fairs in the state that do not meet certain standards. The new law was designed to prohibit events that are nothing more

HE "GREW UP" WITH HIS CO-OP

By HEYWARD H. McKINNEY, Manager
Pee Dee Electric Membership Corporation

It was winter and not too much can be done around the farm in winter. Besides, there wasn't much money in cotton farming and a few extra dollars at public work would come in nice. Consequently, when the construction company set up shop in Wadesboro to build some power lines for the newly organized Anson Mutual Electric Corporation (now Pee Dee E.M.C.), Farren Currie was there to offer his services as a laborer.

He was hired. The only thing he knew about climbing was how to climb an oak to get a 'possum, and all he knew about digging a hole was what he had learned digging post holes for the pasture fence. But there were two things in which he excelled. One was a willingness to work, the other an uncanny ability to catch on quickly.

With these two characteristics it is not surprising that during the short months that the contractor was on the job, Farren learned a great deal about pole line construction and established quite a reputation on his ability to get work done. So outstanding was his progress that he was offered a job with the newly formed co-operative.

Farren accepted the job and continued his apprenticeship under the very able instruction of Tom Gales, who was then line foreman. Tom was a Connecticut Yankee and insisted upon safe and correct practices from the men he trained. He didn't hesitate an instant to send a man back 20 miles to do 15 minutes' work because it hadn't been done correctly in the beginning. Farren made his share of these trips and re-did his share of work because it had not been done right. It wasn't too

than festivals or carnivals from being classed as "fairs."

After this a fair must be "a bona fide exhibition designed, arranged and operated to promote, encourage and improve agriculture, horticulture, livestock, poultry, dairy products, mechanical fabrics, domestic economy and 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America activities, by offering premiums and awards for the best exhibits thereof, or with respect thereto."

The General Assembly placed fairs under the supervisory and licensing authority of the Commissioner of Agriculture. Commissioner Ballentine has already taken steps to enforce the law by sending a circular letter to "all fairs in North Carolina" notifying the operators they will have to comply with the law and obtain licenses before operating this year.

long before he didn't have to re-do many jobs.

All the time his knowledge of electricity and pole line construction was increasing. He read lots; he observed closely; he listened carefully; he forgot little. With his increased knowledge and zeal for work it wasn't too long until he was foreman of a crew.

The war came and the organization began to break up. Hal Atkinson, then manager, left for the army and Jim Mulally was named manager. Tom Gales left and Farren slipped into the line foreman's shoes. By this time almost all of the other male employees were gone and Farren was not only line foreman, he was lineman, groundman, and maintenance man.

It took a great deal of effort by the Board of Directors to keep Farren out of the army; and the fact that they were successful in doing so, might easily have meant the life of our co-op. It might, otherwise, have gone the way of rural telephones back in the 20's for Farren almost single handedly kept up service all over the co-op. During the whole course of the war years there were too few days that he put in less than 12 to 14 hours.

Time moved on and Farren continued to learn and broaden his knowledge of pole line construction. Don't let anyone tell you that it is something that can be mastered in a month or a year. It takes a number of years. In January 1946 Farren was offered a job with an engineering company in Georgia as resident engineer. Always looking for new experience that would broaden him, Farren asked for a leave of absence from the co-op which was granted. He was gone one year and returned with a much greater perspective of the over-all problem of a co-op. He was made Superintendent of Maintenance and Operations and served in this capacity for over two years.

It was March of this year that the board of directors unanimously voted to make him Assistant Manager, a job for which he is well qualified. He is also serving on the important advisory committee of the North Carolina Association of Electric Cooperatives' Job Training and Safety program, and is now filling in a splendid manner.

Few employees of the co-op have the earnest desire that Farren does to see the co-op succeed in every way. His first thought on any job he undertakes is not "What's the easiest way?" or "What will it mean to me?" It is always—"What is best for the Co-op?"

THE NEW FARM HOUSING PROGRAM

By DILLARD B. LASSETER
National FHA Administrator

With the signature of the President on July 15 the Housing Act of 1949 became law. It authorizes, during a four-year period, government loans to help farmers construct or repair existing houses and other farm buildings. At the same time a limited number of grants are made available to correct housing defects which menace health or safety of the occupant or the community.



Dillard B. Lasseter

The Farmers Home Administration will be in charge of the financial assistance phase of the farm housing program. When Congress takes action to make funds available, application for loans will be received through the county offices of the agency. If appropriations match authorizations some 13,000 farmers will benefit during the first year and about 135,000 will be aided during the four-year program.

Veterans and families of deceased servicemen will get preference. As now written, authorizations in the Act provide a total of \$275 million for loans and grants over a period of four years. During the first year \$25 million is authorized for construction or repair and \$2 million for grants and minor building improvements and land enlargement and development loans.

Who Is Eligible?

To be eligible for loans, a farmer must be unable to get needed credit for housing improvements from other sources. Loans can be made only to farm owners, but they in turn may use the benefits of the Act to provide better housing for their tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers.

We expect to make a majority of the loans to farmers whose income from farm and other sources is sufficient to repay the loan plus interest without further assistance from the government.

However, loans may also be made where the farmer's income is considered inadequate to make scheduled repayments during the first few years of the loan, providing the borrower agrees to revise his farming program to make other improvements calculated to protect the Government's investment and earn enough income to meet his payments on schedule. During the first five years, the Government may write off up to half of the farmers principal and all of the interest providing the farmer has lived up to his end of the bargain and has made the specified improvements.

In addition grants up to \$500 and the total of grants and loans up to \$1000 per individual can be made to pay for minor repairs and improvements such as toilet facilities, screens or sanitary water supply to remove a hazard to the health of the occupants or to the community.

Loans may also be made to enlarge or

develop land on farms if necessary in order to provide income sufficient to pay a housing loan.

33 Years to Pay

Borrowers have up to 33 years to pay off the loans at 4 per cent interest. A moratorium on payment of principal and interest may be granted when, because of circumstances beyond his control, the farmer is unable to meet his repayment schedule. In critical hardship cases, interest may be cancelled altogether during the moratorium period.

In general the same procedure used in obtaining assistance from other Farmers Home Administration programs will be used in making housing aid available. Applications will be filed with the county supervisors. The three-man county committee will review all applications and will pass on the eligibility of the applicant and the reasonable value of the farm.

All phases of the farm housing program will be handled by existing agencies of the Department. Research on new materials and construction methods will be carried on by the Agricultural Research Administration. The results of the research, including plans and specifications for construction, will be made available to all farmers through the Agricultural Extension Service. The Bureau of Agricultural Econo-

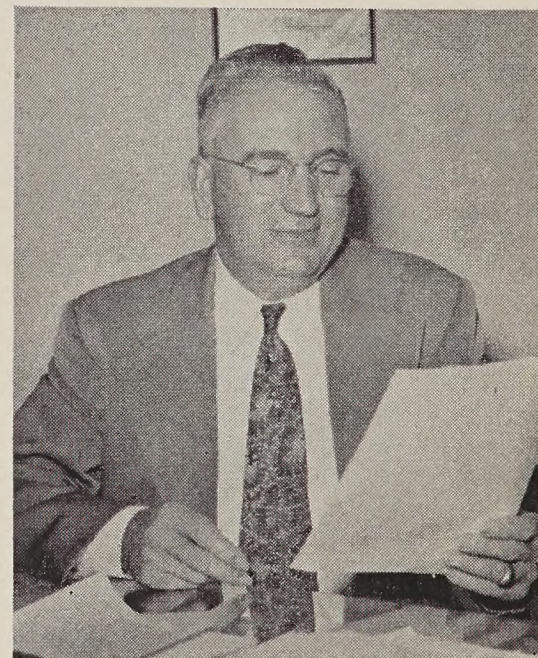
(Continued on page 15)

FARM HOUSING IN NORTH CAROLINA

State Farmers Home Administration Director J. B. Slack has informed "The Carolina Farmer" that once funds have been made available for the new farm housing program, applications will be received through the 67 county offices of his organization in North Carolina.

Some of the offices serve more than one county, he explained. The state is divided into five districts, each of which is under the direction of a field representative. District 1, consisting of 21 counties in the extreme western part of the state, is under the supervision of Paul Laughr'n of Burnsville. W. Bryan Oliver, who lives in West Jefferson, supervises District 2, which is made up of 22 northwestern and Piedmont counties.



The 19 counties in District 3, which lie in the northern part of Central North Carolina, are under the supervision of J. F. Hull, who makes Raleigh his headquarters. District 4, consisting of 15 counties in the southeastern part of the state, is under the direction of Dennis H. Sutton, who also makes headquarters in Raleigh. Samuel E. Wilson, with headquarters in Tarboro, supervises District 5, which is made up of counties in the extreme northeastern part of the state.



J. B. Slack
State FHA Director

State headquarters for Farmers Home Administration are located on the fourth floor of the Raleigh Building in Raleigh. A key figure in the headquarters personnel is Ralph W. Turner, Farm Management

(Continued on page 16)

-The Electric Range with
Beauty  and Brains! 

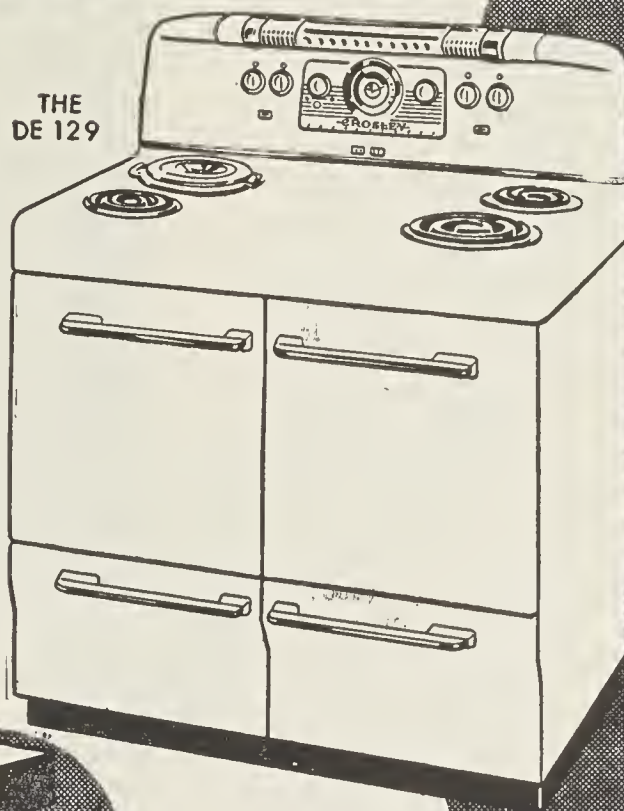
THE

NEW CROSLEY

ELECTRIC RANGE

- Choice of models with "divided" or "cluster" style surface arrangement.
- Elevating deep well unit gives you 33 $\frac{1}{3}$ % more cooking surface when you need it.
- Big king-size oven, with self-adjusting heat-seal door.
- Automatic pushbutton oven pre-heat control.
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- Interval timer.
- Chrome-hooded surface lamp.
- Concealed storage rack for broiler-roaster pan.
- Extra-thick insulation and extra-strong construction.

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WONDERFUL *NEW* MODELS

COME IN FOR YOUR
CROSLEY...NOW!

Johnson Cotton Company

DUNN, N. C.

Affiliated Stores Located at

CLARKTON, N. C.
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ROXBORO, N. C.
SANFORD, N. C.
SILER CITY, N. C.
SMITHFIELD, N. C.

WALLACE, N. C.
WENDELL, N. C.
WILSON, N. C.
CONWAY, S. C.

LAKE CITY, S. C.

"CASH IF YOU HAVE IT - - -CREDIT IF YOU NEED IT"

. . . The Carolina Homemaker . . .

By MISS YORK KIKER, Home Economist

A Little "This and That"

Has the summer heat left you minus ideas? Perhaps a few rambling suggestions can set you to thinking.

CENTERPIECE IDEA

For this novel centerpiece you will need a clear glass bowl or wide vase—as deep as one as you have; a handful of mothballs; about a dime's worth of citric acid crystals (from the drug store); baking soda; green fruit coloring; and one big full-bloom white rose or carnation with a spray of leaves or fern. Now to put it together: In the bottom of the bowl put a tiny needle-type flower holder or a lump of modeling clay and to it anchor the flower and leaves—cut off the stem so that the flower rests snugly at the bottom of the bowl. Fill bowl about 2/3 full of water and tint it green. Just before luncheon or supper is served, drop in citric acid and soda (about a tablespoon of each to each quart of water). Add half a dozen or so ordinary mothballs—and be prepared for a spectacular sight! Suddenly the mothballs become sparkling bubbles that dance slowly up and down in the green water, while the flower glistens like something out of fairyland. If the mothballs stop dancing, add more citric acid and soda. You'll have a centerpiece that stays beautiful a long time.

SHOWER IDEAS

How to present the gifts is always a problem in planning a shower. One novel way, suitable for any type of shower, is a one-girl treasure hunt. In advance hide the gifts in various parts of the house. At the appointed time bring in a fanciful wrapped box. Untying it, the honored guest finds slips of paper on which are written jingles telling where each gift is to be found and some clue as to what the gift is. For example: "On the piano—for goodness sake—is a package of something that takes the cake!" (Answer, of course, is a cake tin or cake safe.) Each jingle is read aloud, after which the honoree, following directions, finds the package and guesses its content. If there are many gifts, several can be tied together and one jingle written for the group. Dessert and beverage may be served either at the beginning of the evening or at the end of it. These Pineapple Meringue Nests are easy to make, and beautifully bride-like to serve, and ever so good to eat.

So-o-o GOOD



PINEAPPLE MERINGUE NESTS

3 egg whites	1/4 cup shredded
1/4 tsp. salt	coconut one No.
1/4 tsp. cream of tartar	1 can (1 cup)
1/2 tsp. vanilla	crushed pine-
1 cup sifted granu-	apple, drained
lated sugar (extra-	1 cup heavy
fine "dessert" su-	cream, whipped
gar, if available)	

In a large, deep bowl combine egg whites, salt, cream of tartar and vanilla. (If eggs are right out of refrigerator, let bowl stand in kitchen 15 minutes or so, until whites are at room temperature.) Beat with rotary beater or electric mixer at medium speed until mixture is stiff enough to hold up in peaks when beater is lifted, but is not dry. Add very slowly (1 tablespoon at a time) 2/3 cup of the sugar, beating constantly. Beat 2 minutes longer after last sugar is added, then fold in, very carefully and gradually, remaining 1/3 cup sugar. Turn on oven, set at 275° (very slow). Drop meringue mixture in big spoonfuls on well oiled baking sheet, and hollow out slightly with spoon, to make "nests." Sprinkle outside of each nest with coconut. Bake at 275° for 50 to 60 minutes, until firm. The meringues should be a very pale creamy tan in color. Remove from pan at once with spatula; cool on rack then store in covered cake safe or other tight container. To serve, fill with whipped cream and crushed pineapple or ice cream and pineapple. Makes 6 meringue nests about 4 1/2 inches in diameter, or 8 to 10 smaller ones.

HAWAIIAN TEA

Sounds and looks elaborate, but is ever so simple to do. . . . Cover a big table with a white cloth, then almost cover the cloth with ferns and other leaves. . . . Down the center arrange fruits (such as bananas, oranges, lemons and the like) in colorful groups. Between the mounds of fruit arrange drifts of blossoms. Don't put them in vases, but lay them over the leaves right on the table. . . . At intervals place bowls of potato chips and smaller bowls of cottage cheese seasoned with chives, into which to dip the chips. . . . Have two or three leaf-shaped plates—wooden ones, if available—with fruity appetizers attractively displayed on them. . . . Bring in trays of Pasadena Punch, made this way: Fill small (6-oz.) glasses about two-thirds full of chilled pineapple juice. Drop in a small scoop of pineapple sherbet, and finish with a sprig of mint and a green or red or yellow short-length cellophane straw. Let everyone help herself to the appetizers.

PINEAPPLE COTTAGE CHEESE SPREAD: Mix 1/2 cup drained crushed pineapple with 1 cup cottage cheese. Season with a little mayonnaise (just enough to hold the mixture together) and salt to taste. Remove the top from a large green pepper, scoop out inside and fill with pineapple-cheese mixture. Place filled pepper in center of tray and surround with jumbo potato chips or crisp crackers. Let guest serve themselves.

THE "REA PATTERN"

More and more is being heard about the "REA pattern" for meeting the challenges of monopoly capital financing. It is becoming more evident each decade of this 20th Century that the public tends to become the helpless economic slave of an increasingly concentrated business world. The whole earth is struggling with this problem of freedom for people, ordinary people. Many solutions are available, and the "REA pattern" is one of them.

Certainly it is one of the greatest hopes of coping with this problem while preserving the American system of freedom.

Last month REA Administrator Claude R. Wickard took note of these proposals for applying the successful "REA pattern" to fields other than electricity. But, he warned, certain basic requirements must exist before the pattern can be applied elsewhere. As he listed them, they are: (1) it must fill a need; (2) it must promote the general welfare; (3) it must be self-liquidating; (4) its service must be available to all on an area-wide basis, and (5) it must be conducted in accordance with the best of our American ideals and traditions of democracy and free enterprise.

Thus far, only rural telephone service and housing plans based on the "REA pattern" have been actually proposed. But members of REA-financed rural electric systems may watch with interest the growth of "their baby" in the long years ahead.

RECORD YEAR FOR REA

During the fiscal year ending June 30, REA borrowers brought electricity to more farm families and other rural consumers—514,311, including 24,538 in North Carolina—than in any previous 12-month period.

To connect the record number of new consumers, REA borrowers energized 173,529 miles of line during the year.

The new record brought the total number of REA-financed lines in operation to 839,685 miles, and the number of consumers to 2,778,180.

Borrowers in North Carolina during that period energized 5,768 new miles of line. They now operate 27,668 miles of line to serve a total of 113,386 consumers.

During the year they paid \$1,015,116 in principal and interest on their REA loans and, as of June 30, only \$17,712 was overdue for a period of more than 30 days.

IN THE HANDS OF MORE AND MORE FARMERS



Telephones have been put into the hands of more farmers since the war than in any other like period of time. And the job of building lines and installing rural telephones is speeding right along.

Good equipment, three-quarters of a century's experience, and the "spirit of service" of trained employees assures farm customers of dependable service day in and day out.

Serving all the farmers who have begun to want telephone service during the last four or five years is a big and costly job. But that job is being done. Total telephone installations in southern rural areas this year will set a new record.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

HOGS - - PROFITABLE USERS OF FEED

Wake County farmers have attained high yields in the production of corn by use of "The Five Step Plan." To secure maximum dollar return from the crop some of you may increase pork production profitably.

We Cannot Make Hogs On Corn Alone

Hogs make very good use of pasture and often may secure 25 to 40 per cent of the total feed requirement from this source. A demonstration on P. M. Horton's farm, route 4, Zebulon, where soybeans are used as the grazing crop, pigs with an average weight of 141 pounds gained more than 2 pounds per day per pig for 60 days. The soybean grazing crop resulted in a saving of 38 per cent of the grain requirement. The pigs only consumed 2.49 pounds of concentrates on pasture compared with 4 pounds, the usual requirement, without pasture.

Good succulent pasture provides many advantages. The ones most important are: (1) reduces parasites, (2) lessens the labor requirements, (3) reduces possible disease, (4) shortens the number of days to finish to market weights by stepping up the rate of gain, (5) saves 50 to 75 pounds of corn per 100 pound of gain and (6) gives you a healthier more prolific animal for breeding or slaughter.

Ladino Clover and Hogs

Ladino clover has proven to be one of the best grazing crops for hogs and compares favorably with soybeans. Soybeans are excellent in their most succulent growth (12 to 16 inches tall) but can be used only as a summer grazing crop. Ladino clover, if provided in ample quantity, (1/3 to 1/2 acre per brood sow and litter) will furnish grazing for 8 to 10 months per year. Supplementary grazing crops, soybeans, rye grass, crimson clover mixture, cereal mixture and lespedeza can be used to supplement the permanent ladino pastures.

A Balanced Ration Necessary For Profits

For breeding animals the following ration is suggested:

- 50 pounds of ground corn
- 25 pounds of ground or rolled oats
- 15 pounds of ground soybean oil meal or cotton seed meal
- 8 pounds of fish meal or tankage
- 2 pounds of mineral mixture

Note:

Provided with succulent pasture and clean water for all these rations.

For pigs from weaning (56 days) until 100 pounds in weight:

- 40 pounds of ground corn
- 19 pounds of ground wheat
- 19 pounds of ground oats
- 10 pounds of soybean meal
- 10 pounds of tankage or fish meal
- 2 pounds of mineral

For pigs 100 pounds to market weight—215 to 225 pounds:

- 83 pounds corn
- 8 pounds soybean oil meal
- 7 pounds cotton seed meal
- 2 pounds mineral mixture

Other Hints or Suggestions

1. Keep only healthy, prolific good breeding animals that produce the desired carcass.

2. Produce two litters of pigs from each brood sow or gilt annually.

3. Goals to achieve in profitable pork production:

- (a) Average number pigs per litter—7
- (b) Average number litter per year—2
- (c) Average weight at weaning—25 to 40 pounds
- (d) At 112 days of age average weight of 112 pounds
- (e) At 168 days of age average weight 215 pounds.

4. When pigs are small they utilize their feed most efficiently.

5. Pigs from 100 to 150 pounds will utilize feed economically at the present grain price level.

6. It takes twice as many days to grow a pig to 100 pounds as it does to grow

the same pig from 100 to 200 pounds.

7. Pigs weighing 200 pounds or more lessen in their feed efficiency.

You may receive additional information on swine production by requesting Extension Folder No. 67, "Grazing Hogs for 12 Months" and Extension Circular No. 238, "Raising Hogs in North Carolina."



This whopping big breeding stock Duroc Jersey boar came from the Turlington Duroc Farm, Route 3, Dunn, N. C., and was the biggest "porker" at a former North Carolina State Fair, weighing 1080 pounds when this photo was made.



Cooperation also pays on the telephone party line

Telephone party line cooperation has a wonderful way of spreading. If one neighbor uses the line sharingly, the others have a better chance to use it. If another neighbor always hangs up the receiver carefully after calling, it means the line won't be needlessly "out-of-order" and others can make or receive calls. If calls are reasonably brief, everyone can make more calls.

All of these little courtesies add up to better party line telephone service for everyone. Why not try them on your party line? You'll be delighted with the improvement it will make in your service.

CAROLINA TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Tarboro, N. C.

SAVE MONEY WITH YOUR ELECTRIC WATER SYSTEM

Water is wealth. Water is health.

More money from stock, crops, and vegetables — more conveniences such as bright, new bathrooms, kitchens, and laundries—in short, a better life—all stem from the addition of an electric water system.

That's why manufacturers of water supply equipment have designated a month as National Water Systems Month. They want to show, through the thousands of water system dealers, that the many advantages of running water under pressure are as near as the nearest electric power line. They want to show farmers that "Profit Grows When Water Flows."

Only a few cents a day will pay for electrical current. The more current is used, the lower the rate. A farm cannot be healthfully and profitably modern without electrically supplied running water wherever it is needed.

A farmer near Raleigh, North Carolina, reports, "After I connected for electric service, the first equipment I installed was an automatic electric water system. I would rather give up any of the other equipment I have than to discontinue the use of my water system."

All livestock does better and produces more when there is plenty of running water. Individual drinking cups for dairy cows raise milk production from 5 to 10 per cent and help overcome the winter slump, even though the cows are on a dry feed ration. The average cow drinks 25 gallons of water a day.

Chickens respond to increased water supply in a profitable way. One hundred chickens need 4 gallons of water daily. An electric water warmer keeps the water at the temperature they like best. Increased egg production pays the bill.

Thousands of electrified farm homes know the magic of running water in clean kitchens, efficient laundry rooms, and bathrooms where plenty of hot water is always on hand. Running water stops water-borne diseases. Running water makes possible a central heating plant.

The dread cry of "Fire!" holds no terror for the farmer with a sound electric pump and hose outlets near his home, barn, and outbuildings. Distance from city or town firefighting equipment is no barrier here—a fire caught in time by an electric water system cannot do much damage.

In baseball talk, running water is a "double-header"—saving both time and money. A farmer in Washington County, Minnesota, says, "Before we put in our water system, I used to spend about four weeks out of every year toting water to

the buildings. Now I save that much time, and more. On a busy farm like ours, that saving has a cash value."

"For 19 years we got along with make-shifts for our water supply," reports another Minnesotan. "Spend no end of money on ponds and cisterns, yet when dry weather hit our section, every pond and cistern went dry. We have a deep well and an electric water system now—all the water we want WHEN we want it!"

In Georgia, a truck farmer boosted his profit 600 per cent since he mechanized his water supply with an electric pump for irrigation.

A Michigan farmer estimates he saves \$700 a year on labor alone—because the water is pumped through piping for about five cents a day. An electric pump can do 100 times as much work with water as the most able-bodied man on the best hand-pump. Savings speak for themselves.

ELECTRIC HOTBEDS

Stable manure and the odorous phase of the annual task of hotbed making can be completely eliminated by the installation of permanent electric soil heating cable in the beds. Electric cable has been designed and manufactured for this purpose. Thousands of successful installations have been made, fully proving its value in producing ideal growing conditions at nominal cost. A cold snap at the close of a plant growing period is no longer a hazard, because the cable will maintain uniform heat so long as current is maintained and the thermostat set.

The cable is controlled by a thermostat automatically maintaining soil heat within (2) degrees of the desired temperature, for as long a time as desired. Sixty feet of cable should be used with 110-120 volts current, 120 feet of cable requires 220-240 volts. These lengths and their respective voltages should not be changed or the cable will not heat properly. Sixty feet of cable is used on a two-sash bed. For larger beds, use several lengths, each separately supplied with power. Some companies provide 300, 500 and 1,000 feet cable lengths for commercial installations, which can be operated on available voltages.

Thermostats should have a sensitive bulb extension to permit burying the bulb in the soil to maintain desired soil temperatures. In some cases the thermostat is designed to control soil heat by maintaining the air between the bed and sash at a desired temperature. In either case the cable will perform satisfactorily in obtain-

ing the desired result. The thermostat can be set at a temperature range of 30 to 120 degrees. One thermostat can control two cable lengths at either 120 or 240 volts.

Soil heating cable is generally buried four, six, or eight inches below the soil surface on a well-drained bed. Occasionally it is placed on top of the soil, but this is not customary and there is danger of mechanical injury. A protective covering of hardware cloth is placed about one inch above buried cable, to prevent disturbance or mechanical injury when working or changing soil.

Both lead and plastic have proved to be very satisfactory water-proof heat transmitting coverings for soil heating cable. The latter is lighter in weight and more flexible. Both types of covering need careful handling during installation and protection from mechanical injury to preserve the moisture-proof covering. When the coverings are broken, the electrical conductor is exposed and will cause a short, due to entrance of moisture. Such a condition could be dangerous, so the cable should be discarded when the covering is broken.

The cable has different wattage rating, depending on the manufacturer's design, the length of cable, and the voltage used. After the bed is brought up to temperature, the only current consumed is to replace heat lost from the bed.

FARM HOUSING PROGRAM

(Continued from page 10)

mics will conduct surveys of housing needs in rural areas.

Decent Homes For All

The ultimate objective of the Housing Act is a decent, livable home for every American family. As the Act states:

"The general welfare and security of the nation and the health and living standards of its people require housing production and related community development sufficient to remedy the serious housing shortage, the elimination of sub-standard and other inadequate housing through the clearance of slums and blighted areas, and the realization as soon as feasible of the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family, thus contributing to the development and redevelopment of communities and the advancement of the growth, wealth and security of the nation. The Congress further declares that such production is necessary to enable the housing industry to make its full contribution toward an economy of maximum employment, production and purchasing power."

To reach the goal that Congress has set will be a tremendous task, for according to census data from 2.5 to 3 million farm homes do not meet the standards set in the Act.

A SEPTIC TANK IS EASY TO MAKE

Probably no other single improvement made possible by electricity means more to the entire farm family than modern plumbing and a bathroom. A bathroom, of course, makes it necessary to provide some way of disposing of sewage, but a satisfactory septic tank can be made easily by the farmer himself.

A septic tank is a water-tight chamber in which the sewage decomposes, breaking most of the solid materials into liquids and gases. Gases escape into the air and the liquids are passed off into lines of drain tile buried in the upper layers of the soil. Here action of air breathing soil bacteria and molds complete the purifying process. The small portion of solid material which does not become liquid or gas remains in the tank as sludge or floats on the surface of the liquid as scum. Occasionally the tank must be opened and the sludge and scum removed. Otherwise the septic tank requires no attention.

Although cesspools have been used for disposing of farm sewage, they should not be except where specially recommended by local health officials. Septic tanks are generally more effective than cesspools, first because they do not plug up so readily, and secondly, because they do a more thorough job of purifying sewage, reducing the risk of contaminating the farm water supply. This is true because septic tanks, unlike cesspools, deliver the liquid waste into the upper layers of the soil where it can be purified by the air-breathing soil organisms and where the wastes are less likely to seep directly into the ground-water supplying wells.

Since most septic tank troubles come from too small tanks or too short lines seepage tile, it is important that the tank be made large. The smallest size should hold at least 500 gallons of liquid. This is large enough for a two bedroom house. An additional 100 gallons of capacity should be added for each additional bedroom. A tank 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 5 feet deep with 12 inches of air space above the liquid has a liquid capacity of about 540 gallons.

Concrete septic tanks are usually most practical. The hole in the ground is dug large enough for at least 4 inches of concrete on the sides, ends and bottom. In most soils, the earth can serve as the outside form for the concrete. The inside form is made of lumber.

Several different arrangements are possible inside the tank. The important thing is that the tank be built so that neither incoming sewage or outgoing liquids will stir the contents and mix air with them. Sometimes this is accomplished by placing both the inlet and the outlet about 18 inches below the surface of the liquid in

the tank. T-shaped fittings may be used to do this. In other cases agitation is prevented by placing wooden or concrete baffles across the tank near each end.

Even in the smallest tank, the depth should be at least four feet. The flow through the tank from the inlet to the outlet should be along the length, that is, from one end to the other. A length between two and three times the width is best. The outlet should be from 2 to 4 inches lower than the inlet.

Consult your co-op officials, your county agent, or your county health officials for septic tank plans and help in finding the amount of drain tile needed.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933, of The Carolina Farmer, published monthly at Raleigh, North Carolina, for October, 1949.

State of North Carolina
County of Wake (SS)

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared J. E. Nicholson, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the president and manager of THE CAROLINA FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption required by the act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, Russell G. Simmons; Editor and Manager, J. E. Nicholson; both of Greensboro, North Carolina. Managing Editor, Robert Menzies, Raleigh, North Carolina. Business Manager, none.

2. That the owners are: The Carolina Farmer Publishing Company, Inc., P. O. Box 2854, Raleigh, North Carolina. Stockholders owning one per cent or more of its stock are as follows: J. E. Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Russell G. Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina; Lucile Hart Nicholson, Greensboro, North Carolina; Mary Jeanne Simmons, Greensboro, North Carolina.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: There are none.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholders or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

J. E. NICHOLSON
Editor and Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 30th day of September, 1949.

ANNIE C. WOMBLE
Notary Public
Wake County, N. C.

My commission expires December 30, 1949.

FARM HOUSING IN N. C.

(Continued from page 10)

Specialist, whose duties correspond closely to those of an REA electrification advisor.

For the "Forgotten" Farmer

State Director Slack explained that Farmers Home Administration serves low-income farm families with two types of loans, operating loans to enable farmers to pur-

chase livestock, equipment and so on; and loans for the purchase of or development of farms. These loans are made only to farm owners who are unable to borrow from private banks or other agencies. To be eligible the farm involved must produce \$400 a year, based on 1944 prices, and the owner must have sufficient income to assure repayment of the loan.

Tracing the history of Farmers Home Administration, the state director said this agency was formed through consolidation in 1946 of the Farm Security Administration, established in 1935, and the Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Office. The Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937, which provided for loans to tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers, was amended several times. The 1946 amendment of this bill authorized loans to owners of undersized farms and underdeveloped farms to enlarge or improve them into "economic type farm units."

A New Lease On Life

Director Slack said his work with low-income farm families has given him a "ringside seat" in observing the benefits these people derive from a combination of FHA and REA. "Once a farmer gets an operational or home loan from us and gets electric power at his place," he said, "it's wonderful to see what a new outlook on life he has."

"The bringing of electricity to farms, I have often said, has done more to increase efficiency in rural life than anything in the agricultural history of our country. Electricity for any farm family has been greatly appreciated, of course. But the more prosperous farmers usually had some other type of electric service, such as Delco systems, before REA came along, while low-income farms had only lamps and relied largely on manpower. The minute these people have electric current in their homes, their whole attitude seems to change. I don't know of anything else that has done so much to awaken their initiative and ambition."

State Rural Electrification Chairman Gwyn B. Price did outstanding work with the Farmers Home Administration in his native section of Northwestern North Carolina before going with the REA program, Director Slack pointed out.

Brought up on a farm in the Seagrove community of Randolph County, J. B. Slack attended Elise High School in Hemp (now Robbins), then attended N. C. State College, graduating in 1926. He served as County Agent for Johnston County from 1927 until 1935, when he became Assistant Regional Director of the Farm Security Administration, which had headquarters in Raleigh. He later became Regional Director of this agency and when the regional set-up was abandoned with the formation of the Farmers Home Administration in 1946, he became State Director of the new agency.

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Editorially Speaking

Attend Your State Fair

There is probably no better way to be found to combine learning a lot with having a good time than by attending the State Fair this month.

The Special Events Committee of the state association or electric cooperatives has worked hard to make the REA exhibit at the fair this year an impressive one. So be sure to visit this display if you get to the fair and tell your neighbors about it. You will find it in the Industrial Building.

As Governor Scott has pointed out, the State Fair is a time for laying aside your labors, of witnessing the amazing array of this rich state's resources displayed at the fair, and of having a good old fashioned get-together.

All indications point to a grand fair this year. So make plans to attend. It's going to be too good to miss.

A Successful Farmers' Day

An unusually fine "Farmers' Day" celebration was held in Greenville, N. C., during the early part of last month. It occurs to us that maybe the best points of this celebration could be kept in mind for use during REA annual meetings.

In Greenville Senator Frank Graham spoke and there were contests of all kinds, a beauty pageant, a street square dance, a dance at a gymnasium, free parking meters for the day, and free swims at the municipal pool. Beauty contest prizes were \$300, \$200 and \$100, and each of these winning girls received 20 gifts. And there was a parade, with an array of dignitaries and plenty of good band music.

But what impressed us most were the lively, full-of-fun contests—a husband-calling contest, a hog-calling contest, a rolling pin throwing contest, and contests for the largest family, the farmer traveling the greatest distance to attend (won by a man who had travelled from Arizona), for guessing the number of beans in a jar, the woman present with the greatest number of living grandchildren, and the oldest person present. On top of that there were various races and such contests as the baseball throw.

It seems there used to be a lot more of this kind of thing in former years. We'd like to see this kind of old-time entertainment have a big revival. If your annual meeting hasn't been too successful recently, maybe this is what is needed to bring out the crowd.

WE MOVE TO RALEIGH

This is the first issue of The Carolina Farmer to be published in Raleigh, our publication office having been in Greensboro up to this time.

Important considerations prompted this move. We are confident that better coverage of matters of importance and interest to our readers will be possible in our new location. The offices of Gwyn B. Price, REA Chairman for North Carolina, are located here. Here, too, are found State College, the State Department of Agriculture, the State Department of Conservation and Development, and numerous branches of Federal agencies.

Closer relations with all of these will be necessary as the electric cooperatives in the state grow from construction work into service agencies. We feel that being located near so many sources of information relating to rural North Carolina will be a very desirable advantage and that it will enable us to improve and strengthen the contents of the magazine to a large degree.

On top of that, we are a bit proud of the fact that we literally outgrew the printing facilities we had in Greensboro. With the addition of more and more memberships of cooperatives to our list, we were forced to make arrangements with a larger printing concern. The Graphic Press in Raleigh, already turning out a number of large, high-grade publications, promises to provide the kind of service this growing publication requires.

To sum up, we trust the move enables us to bring you a better, more complete magazine.

America's Finest Trait —Kindness

Collier's Magazine recently carried an interesting article written by a 35-year-old Englishman telling why he had decided to become an American citizen. The thing that this young Britisher, Stanley Anderson, said that pleased the Collier's editor most was this:

"If I were asked to name the outstanding quality in American character that attracts the foreigner, I should reply without hesitation—kindness. By kindness I mean the general desire to be helpful, the

warmth of affection and generosity. It is only necessary to announce in the papers or over the radio that somebody is in trouble, and the whole country comes to the rescue."

Collier's editor liked it so much he wrote quite an editorial about it, giving as an example how when a Pennsylvania farmer's barn burned down, 300 neighbors from surrounding farms showed up, and in two days, built him a new one.

A couple of even more striking examples of what can be accomplished through group action took place in North Carolina about a year ago. Over 60,000 people showed up to watch the transformation of a run-down farm in Mecklenburg County.

Certainly we have nothing but praise for this fine American trait of being kind and generous when hard luck comes to a neighbor. But it would be well, we think, to consider the possibility of some of our rural people's trying a little of this kind of kindness toward themselves.

The same co-operative spirit that used to be found in cornshuckings, house-raising, quilting parties and the like, could do wonders to consolidate the tremendous gains already made by electric co-ops. New enterprises, collective use of farm equipment, and many more things that people can do better together than alone would then be possible.

Timber Tips

Tempted to unload their timber stock while prices are high, many Tar Heel farmers not only are ruining their future timber crop but are also losing money by rushing to sell at the first opportunity, believes John L. Gray, assistant Extension forester at State College.

Assisted by Mr. Gray, two farmers checked their entire 100 acres of timberland. Each tree to be sold was marked with two spots of yellow paint, one at the stump line for checking purposes and the other about shoulder high on the trunk for the convenience of the cutters. A record was kept of the board-feet content of each tree.

The farmers invited all buyers to make offers, and the best one was accepted. Terms of the sale were covered in a written contract which protected the unmarked trees by placing a double price on them.

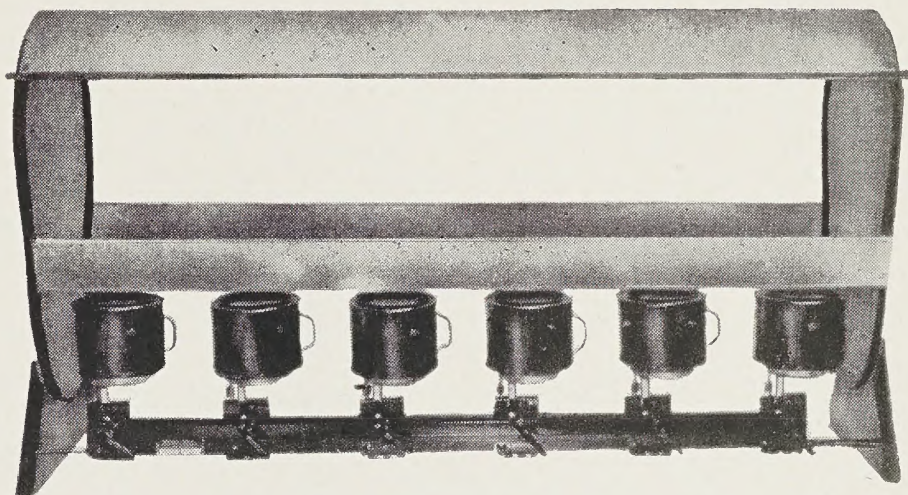
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